







Billingham Urban District Council

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

AND

**Senior Public Health Inspector**

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Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Haverton Hill,  
Billingham.  
July, 1957.

## **REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year, 1956.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me much pleasure to present my 15th Annual Report, that is for the year, 1956.

The population of the Urban District has been estimated to have increased to twenty-six and a half thousand and the new town has continued to develop. There has, however, as yet, been no great influx of people from outside and the district has remained well integrated with families of two and often three generations living in various parts of the district. This ensures a well knit population able to help each other in times of stress. The district has always been progressive in outlook and is proud of its new houses, gardens, shops and open spaces, and consequently they are well looked after. The children and old folk are also well cared for individually and collectively, although the planned combined welfare centre and school clinic in the new town has not materialised as yet.

During the year a Sub-Committee for the care of the aged has been formed and also a Home Safety Committee.

Parents have steadily continued to have their children immunised mostly by combined vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, by their own doctors, there being no facilities for this at the welfare clinics under the County Council scheme.

Well over 1,000 parents requested poliomyelitis vaccination for their children, an excellent response for a small district showing a high standard of child care. Only a few over 200 in selected age groups completed the course of vaccination during the year owing to a shortage of vaccine.

The birth-rate continues to be high and has risen to the highest figure we have had in Billingham. The infantile mortality figure has fallen slightly, although it is still unfortunately very much higher than the rate for England and Wales and continues as the black spot on an otherwise thriving community.

On analysis the infant deaths show that of the premature babies and preventable deaths only two out of ten mothers attended ante-natal and child welfare clinics. Six of the 21 deaths were due to prematurity, 6 deaths were due to accident, birth injury or congenital deformity and 6 to respiratory infection.

There was no serious epidemic during the year, apart from measles and whooping cough which continued all through the year as in 1955. The poor summer was followed by the usual wave of colds and respiratory infections in the autumn which continued through the winter.

There was an increase in notifications of tuberculosis (11) although a further welcome fall in the deaths to one only.

Figures for the distribution of National Welfare Foods are given below, together with the distribution during 1955 :—

	1956	1955	
National Dried Milk (tins)...	10572	13733	— 3161
Orange Juice (bottles) ...	18245	18865	— 620
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ...	2895	3777	— 882
Vitamin Tablets (packets) ...	1300	1284	+ 16
	<u>33012</u>	<u>37659</u>	<u>— 4647</u>

There were 670 babies born, 33 more than last year.

The birth rate of 25.3 per 1,000 population is .5 higher than last year. The death rate of 7.7 per 1,000 is 1.3 lower than 1955, and again the majority of the deaths were in people 55 years of age and over, as shown in the following table :—

	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year ...	10	11	21
1—4 years ...	1	2	3
5—14 „ ...	1	1	2
15—24 „ ...	1	1	2
25—34 „ ...	3	3	6
35—44 „ ...	5	3	8
45—54 „ ...	14	10	24
55—64 „ ...	25	19	44
65 and over ...	64	32	96
	<u>124</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>206</u>

During the year there were 670 births and 16 still births. The ante-natal clinics were attended by 282 mothers or 42%, while 302 babies were brought to the infant welfare centres. In addition 468 children aged 1 to 5 years attended.

The number of persons on the register at all clinics was 1274, compiled as follows :—

Billingham Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	206
Haverton Hill Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	76
Billingham Infant Welfare Clinic	...	...	...	219
Haverton Hill	...	...	...	83
Billingham Child Welfare Clinic (children 1—5 years)	...	...	...	347
Haverton Hill	...	...	...	121
Birth Control Clinic	...	...	...	25
Post Natal Clinic	...	...	...	76
Ultra Violet Ray Clinic	...	...	...	121

1274

Attendances at the clinics were :—

	Billingham			Haverton Hill			
	1956	1955	Decrease	1956	1955	Increase/Decrease	
Mothers	1078	1403	325	357	237	120	—
Infants	1694	1960	266	644	733	—	89
1-3 years	235	310	75	60	159	—	99
3-5 "	399	520	121	183	155	28	—
	<u>3406</u>	<u>4193</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>1244</u>	<u>1284</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>188</u>

These figures show decreases of 787 at Billingham and 40 at Haverton Hill clinics respectively.

At the Birth Control and Post Natal clinics there were 141 attendances, an increase of 39 on last year.

Attendances at the Ultra Violet Ray clinic continued to fall, and with a figure of 1,615 for the year show a decrease of 734 on the attendances of 2,349 for 1955.

The following table gives the number of births, number of mothers and children attending the ante-natal and child welfare clinics, also the rate per 100 births of those attending the clinics for the past ten years.

Year	Births	Attending Ante-Natal Clinic	Rate per 100	Attending Infant Clinic	Rate per 100	Attending Clinic 1-5 years
1947	538	409	76	315	58	504
1948	496	348	70	262	53	531
1949	489	340	69	266	54	562
1950	496	298	60	251	51	541
1951	482	332	69	287	59	537
1952	471	317	67	273	58	592
1953	522	344	66	274	52	585
1954	507	290	57	237	47	534
1955	637	334	52	302	47	515
1956	670	282	42	302	45	468

Once again I take advantage of the annual opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support, also the staff of the Health Department for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Lalage R. Benham.

**Staff :—**

Medical Officer of Health :

Lalage R. Benham, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

A. H. Rushworth, C.R.S.H., F.S.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

R. Love, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Clerks :

G. W. Nickolls, R. Ingram, D. M. Baker and D. Daniel.

**Population**

The resident population of the Urban District at mid-year was estimated by the Registrar General at 26,480 and my figures have been calculated on this basis.

**Births**

The number of live births during the year was 670, comprising 333 males and 337 females, an increase of 33 on last year. There was an increase of 46 females and a decrease of 13 males.

The birth rate is 25.3 per 1,000 of the population. Twenty-two births (10 males and 12 females) were illegitimate.

There were 16 still births, 4 males and 12 females, which gives a still birth rate of 23.3 per 1,000 total births.

Last year there were 11 still births (4 males and 7 females) and a rate of 17.



## Deaths

The total number of deaths registered was 206, which was 27 fewer than in 1955. There were 124 males and 82 females, giving a death rate of 7.7 per 1,000 and, of this, the largest incidence was from :—

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Coronary Disease—Angina ...	22	9	31
Neoplasms—various sites ...	16	13	29
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	16	11	27
Heart Diseases ... ..	10	10	20
Bronchitis ... ..	15	2	17

## Infant Deaths Under One Year

There were 21 deaths in children under one year of age (10 males and 11 females). The infantile death rate is 31.3 per 1,000 live births. This is a decrease of .1 on the 1955 rate.

## Infant Deaths Under Four Weeks

Ten children (3 males and 7 females) died under four weeks of age.

## Comparison of Infantile Death Rate

Billingham 31.3

England & Wales 23.8

The infantile death rate for Billingham is .1 lower than last year, but 7.5 higher than the rate for England and Wales.

Infant deaths under one day, one week, one month and one year were as follows :—

Disease	1 day or under	under one week	under one month	under one year	Total
Prematurity	4	1	—	—	5
Pneumonia	—	—	—	4	4
Congenital malformations	1	1	—	—	2
Pneumococci meningitis	—	—	—	1	1
Cardiac failure	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia—accidental	—	—	—	2	2
Birth injury	—	—	1	—	1
Meningocele	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	—	1	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1
Thrush	—	—	—	1	1
Fibro elastosis	—	—	—	1	1
Total :	5	4	1	11	21

The Causes of death could be classified as :—

Prematurity	...	...	6
Respiratory	...	...	6
Congenital	...	...	3
Birth Injury	...	...	1
Accidental	...	...	2
Meningitis	...	...	1
Thrush	...	...	1
Fibro-elastosis	...	...	1

21

The following table shows the infantile deaths in the various wards for the year 1956 and 1955. The infantile mortality rates are also given :—

Ward	Deaths		Births		I.M. Rate	
	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955
Wolviston	... 1	5	147	157	6.7	31.8
St. Cuthberts	... —	—	45	42	—	—
Chiltons	... 1	4	34	50	29.4	80
Haverton Hill...	5	5	137	130	36.5	38.5
Roseberry	... 2	2	57	67	35.1	29.8
Cowpen	... —	2	50	47	—	42.5
Grange	... 9	1	153	98	58.8	10.2
Clarence	... 3	1	47	46	63.8	21.7
Total	... 21	20	670	637	31.3	31.4

### Still Births

There were 16 still births in the area, 4 males and 12 females, 5 of which occurred at home. They were located in the following wards :—

Haverton	...	...	...	...	5
Chiltons	...	...	...	...	3
St. Cuthberts	...	...	...	...	2
Clarence	...	...	...	...	2
Wolviston	...	...	...	...	2
Cowpen	...	...	...	...	1
Grange	...	...	...	...	1

### Notifiable Diseases

Infectious disease notifications received during the year were 689, an increase of 55 on last year's figures.

Separate figures are given in the following table, which also shows the number notified and the final figures after correction. Notifications received during 1955 are included

for comparison. Tuberculosis notifications are dealt with separately.

Disease	Notified		Corrected	
	1956	1955	1956	1955
Scarlet Fever	24	24	23	22
Measles	488	443	488	443
Whooping Cough	145	136	140	134
Pneumonia	9	16	9	16
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	3	4	3	3
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	1
Dysentery	3	9	3	9
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	2	—	2	—
Poliomyelitis— Non-Paralytic	4	—	4	—
Total :	678	634	672	628

Scarlet fever notifications were 24, the same as last year. Seventeen cases were treated at home and seven treated in hospital. One case was diagnosed as other than scarlet fever.

There were six notifications of poliomyelitis, two of the paralytic type, a man aged 35 years and a girl aged 3 years. The non-paralytic notifications were males 17, 16 and 4 years and a female 4 years.

The male paralytic case was a schoolteacher on a visit to Billingham, together with the four year old girl (non-paralytic). They were admitted to hospital as were the other three non-paralytic cases. The other paralytic case was treated at home.

The following notified cases were admitted to hospital :—

Scarlet Fever	...	7
Whooping Cough	...	11
Measles	...	2
Dysentery	...	1
Poliomyelitis (P)	...	1
Poliomyelitis (N.P.)	...	4
Pneumonia	...	3
		—
		<u>29</u>

## Notification Rate per 1,000

Disease	1956	1955
Scarlet Fever	.91	.94
Whooping Cough	5.5	5.3
Measles	18.5	17.2
Pneumonia	.34	.62

## Vital Statistics

The following are extracts from the vital statistics supplied by the Registrar General :—

Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	323	325	648
Illegitimate	10	12	22
	<hr/> 333 <hr/>	<hr/> 337 <hr/>	<hr/> 670 <hr/>

= Birth rate of 25.3 per 1,000 population.

## Still Births

Legitimate	5	8	13
Illegitimate	1	2	3
	<hr/> 6 <hr/>	<hr/> 10 <hr/>	<hr/> 16 <hr/>

= Rate of 23.3 per 1,000 births.

Deaths	124	82	206
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= Rate of 7.7 per 1,000 population.

## Infantile Deaths

Legitimate	10	11	21
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/> 10 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>	<hr/> 21 <hr/>

## Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks

Legitimate	3	7	10
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## Women Dying in Consequence of Child Birth

Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion— 1

<b>Causes of Death</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Coronary Disease—Angina ...	22	9	31
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	1	3
Other Heart Diseases ... ..	10	10	20
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	8	6	14
Pneumonia ... ..	4	4	8
Bronchitis ... ..	15	2	17
Influenza ... ..	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	3	1	4
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ...	—	1	1
Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ...	6	3	9
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus ... ..	6	3	9
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ... ..	4	7	11
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ...	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..	16	11	27
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	3	—	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	1	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	2	—	2
Congenital Malformations ...	2	4	6
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ... ..	—	1	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ... ..	10	13	23
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	—	1	1
All other Accidents ... ..	2	3	5
Suicide ... ..	3	—	3
	<u>124</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>206</u>

## Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of notifications of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the different age groups :—

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-64	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-up	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :	8	3	—	—	—	1	—	—

This gives a total of 11 notifications, as against 8 last year, an increase of 3 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. For the second year there were not any non-pulmonary cases notified.

There was only one death as compared with 5 in 1955. This was a female aged 51 years who had not previously been notified.

The number of pulmonary cases on the register at the end of the year was 131, made up of 75 males and 56 females.

At the beginning of the year the figure was 119, as shown below :—

		Males	Females
1st January, 1956		70	49
<b>Add</b>			
New notifications		8	3
Transfers into area		1	7
		<u>79</u>	<u>59</u>
<b>Deduct</b>			
Recovered	2		2
Removed out of area	2	4	1
		<u>75</u>	<u>56</u>



## Pulmonary Tuberculosis—New Cases

Notifications of new cases are shown in the various age groups in the table below :—

Age Period	1956	1955
1-4	1	—
5-14	—	—
15-24	2	2
25-34	2	2
35-44	1	1
45-54	1	1
55-64	3	1
65-over	1	1
Total :	11	8

The following table gives the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and the new cases for the last ten years :—

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1947	25	10
1948	16	13
1949	21	3
1950	14	6
1951	17	5
1952	14	2
1953	19	1
1954	19	1
1955	8	3
1956	11	1

## Food Poisoning and Diseases Spread by Food

There were no notifications of food poisoning received during the year.

In August there was an outbreak of C1 Welchii food poisoning at a canteen in the area. Twenty persons in all were affected, with positive cultures from three and C1 Welchii was cultured from the meat of the suspected meat pudding.

## Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation against diphtheria was continued energetically throughout the year, with the exception of the period mid-June to mid-September. Only a reduced number of injections were given during the summer period.

The number of children immunised in the age groups 0-4 and 5 to 15 at the end of the year were :—

0 to 4 years — of 2854 children, 2099 were immunised  
=73.5%

5 to 15 years — of 4670 children, 4447 were immunised  
=95.2%

There were 7524 children in the area at the end of the year, and of these 6546 had been immunised. This gives a percentage of 87.0% as compared with 87.11% for 1955.

By the end of the year, a third or boosting dose, had been given to 5363 children, which equals 81.9% of the total of 6546 who were due for the dose, or 3.5% less than last year.

In addition 3608 children out of a total of 4715 who were, or shortly would have been due to receive a fourth injection, have been immunised. This is equal to 76.3% or .4% higher than in 1955.

The following table shows the number of injections carried out during the year, together with the places where they were given :—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
C.W.C. & Nursery	11	11	23	12	3	60
Homes	194	200	299	93	3	789
Surgeries	340	341	126	50	21	878
Schools	10	—	56	347	107	520
Total:	555	552	504	502	134	2247

## Vaccination

During the year 262 vaccinations and 27 re-vaccinations against smallpox were carried out by the general practitioners in the area. Details are given below :—

Age	Vaccination	Re-Vaccination
Under 1	209	—
1	5	—
2 - 4	7	2
5 - 14	4	2
15 - over	37	23
Total:	262	27



## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was commenced during the year, and 218 children received the first and 210 the second injections during May and June. In December a further 6 second and 4 first injections were given.

Owing to shortage of vaccine children were selected by date of birth. The chosen dates were March, 1951 to 1954 and November, 1947 to 1954 inclusive. The month of August, 1947 to 1954 was the reserve month in order to avoid wastage of the vaccine.

The following table gives particulars of doses given :—

Year	Male		Female	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
1947	15	14	18	18
1948	12	10	15	15
1949	9	9	9	9
1950	8	7	10	9
1951	15	15	12	12
1952	23	22	11	11
1953	21	21	19	19
1954	14	14	11	11
Total :	117	112	105	104

## The Nursery, Tame Street, Haverton Hill

A table showing the attendances is given below :—

Month	Days open	Total attendances	Daily average	Daily maximum
January	21	217	10.3	13
February	20	173	8.6	11
March	22	183	8.3	11
April	20	219	10.9	15
May	22	290	13.1	18
June	21	326	15.5	18
July	22	381	17.7	20
August	19	217	11.8	16
September	20	284	14.2	17
October	23	395	17.4	20
November	22	381	17.3	20
December	19	302	15.8	18

There has been a slight but steady improvement in the attendances. The health of the children remains remarkably good. A welcome gift of toys was made from the reserve funds of the Billingham Child Welfare Centre. These included a Wendy house which has been very popular, a large toy engine, a wheelbarrow and a perambulator.

# SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1956.

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Council Offices,  
Haverton Hill,  
July, 1957.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my thirty-first annual report on matters which come within the scope of my department.

The year has not been marked by any event of particular significance. General inspections have been well maintained and it is pleasing to record progress with regard to "Housing," "Clean Food" and "Air Pollution."

New legislation of special interest to the department is now in operation, namely :—

The Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The Clean Air Act, 1956.

These Acts give greatly increased and much needed authority in dealing with matters affecting food and air pollution.

Incidentally, it is of interest to refer to the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act 1956, which alters the title of Sanitary Inspector to that of Public Health Inspector.

The various sections are dealt with under suitable headings in the usual way.

I wish now to make sincere acknowledgment of the kindness and consideration shown to me in matters affecting my department by the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee. Similarly, I am much indebted to the members of my staff who have given loyal and willing service which is greatly appreciated.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. RUSHWORTH,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND OTHER DETAILS

Allotments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	472
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains tested or inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Dwellinghouses under Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Dwellinghouses under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Dwellinghouses under Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	436
Miscellaneous housing visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Premises under notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Public Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Restaurants and canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops (Food Hygiene & Shops Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1362
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Street Vendors & Hawkers Carts	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Verminous and dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Water samples obtained	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water samples from Public Baths (Bacteriological Exam.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

## NUMBER AND TYPE OF NOTICES

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	291
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	268
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	3
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	—

## SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

### HOUSES

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ eavesgutters and fallpipes	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ plasterwork	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ floors	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ water pipes and water taps	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ doors	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ window frames	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ cords to windows	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ wash boiler	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ sinks and waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rising dampness	...	...	...	...	...	1

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ water closets	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dustbins provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	502
Blocked drains & sink waste pipes cleared	...	...	...	...	...	255
Verminous premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	46
Books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	25

### HOUSING

Despite the reduction and withdrawal of subsidies the rate of building has continued at a commendable rate and during the year 357 Council and 31 private houses, a total of 388, were completed, which is only 30 less than the previous year. When the fine modern housing estates now being established are compared with the old, densely built terrace houses, lacking essential amenities, one realises the great improvements which have been made over the past 30 years in providing good housing accommodation. In many older towns, the clearance of slum properties is a pressing need, but in your own area, which is largely new in character, very little of the older type property now exists. During the year it has been possible, however, to make a small clearance area in Sweetehills, which is a block of property completely surrounded by works, and it will be a good thing when the remainder (21 houses) of this property is demolished. Individual insanitary houses have been dealt with, and it has been possible to demolish 14 houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

There has been no application for a certificate of disrepair under the 1954 Act, and only two applications have been

approved with regard to improvement of existing houses under the 1949 Act.

## **Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding**

So far as it is possible to ascertain without the expense and trouble of making a full overcrowding survey, very little overcrowding exists, and the existing list obtained from a survey in 1952 is reviewed at six monthly intervals. Known cases of overcrowding have been reduced to 8.

## **CARAVANS**

Apart from caravans which provide accommodation for mobile workers engaged on local constructional work, there is not much difficulty from caravans, and only two are in use as semi-permanent living accommodation.

## **WATER**

Water is supplied throughout the area by the Tees Valley Water Board, and the supply is unrestricted in quantity, and is of good and wholesome quality. The Engineer and General Manager has again kindly supplied the usual data, and the result of bacteriological examination is given below :—

	<b>Ave.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Min.</b>
Colony count per ml. on agar after			
1 day at 37°C. ... ..	9	18	2
Colony count per ml. on agar after			
2 days at 37°C. ... ..	11	27	4
Colony count per ml. on agar after			
3 days at 20°C. ... ..	17	160	2
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive			
Coliform reaction per 100 ml. ... ..			3.6
Percentage of samples giving B. Coli			
(Type 1) in 100 ml. ... ..			1.5

A local sample obtained and submitted for full analysis indicated that the water is of a high order of purity. The water is soft in quality and average total hardness is 5.0 parts per 100,000.

## **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

There has been no radical alteration with regard to the question of sewage disposal, and the position is that sewage from the new estates north of Billingham Station and Wolviston receives partial treatment before discharging into Greatham Creek, and all other sewage is discharged untreated into the tidal reaches of the River Tees. The scheme for improving sewerage facilities in Cowpen Bewley village has



not been proceeded with due to the fact that the sale of certain properties has not yet been completed. When this matter is finalised, there is every hope that improvements will be effected to many houses in the village and the privy middens will be converted to the water carriage system.

The area north of Billingham Station is developing so rapidly that approval has been given for the construction of another main sewer ranging in size from 30" to 72", and the sewage disposal works are also to be enlarged. These works will be proceeded with next year.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The number and type of conveniences attached to private houses and shops is given below :—

Privies	...	...	...	...	33
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	8,626

The conversion of privy middens at Cowpen Bewley village is referred to in the above paragraph.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

Detailed reports on refuse collection and disposal and the salvage of waste materials are attached to this report.

### BAKEHOUSES

There are now six bakehouses in use, as a further small business commenced during the year. These premises have been inspected occasionally and found to be satisfactory.

### SHOPS

All shops in the new Town Centre are now occupied and the number and type of shops in the district is given in the following table :—

#### Food Shops.

Fried Fish and Chips	...	...	...	...	15
Wet Fish	...	...	...	...	3
Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	...	...	61
Butchers	...	...	...	...	20
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	12
Bread and Cakes	...	...	...	...	11
Sweets, etc.	...	...	...	...	25

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147

<b>Other Shops</b>	...	...	...	...	69
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Total ... 216

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During the year, a considerable amount of attention was given to the question of closing hours, as it was found that certain traders were operating on the new housing estates long after normal permitted hours. Several traders were interviewed and after suitable warnings the practice has practically ceased. In general, shops close between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m., and it is only the odd small shop which keeps open until nearer permitted hours. The question of enforcing closing hours is not an easy one, and it is hoped that the matter will be better regulated by the new Shops Bill which has been introduced.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### A. Milk

There is not much of interest to say with regard to the distribution of milk, and the position is much the same as last year, with the bulk of milk retailed by two Co-operative Societies and one private firm. All milk is pasteurised with the exception of a small amount of Tuberculin Tested raw milk and sterilised milk.

Details of licences granted and premises registered are given below :—

"Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	3
"Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)"			2
"Pasteurised"	...	...	9
"Sterilised"	...	...	18
Register of premises used as dairies			82
Register of retail purveyors of milk			15

### B. Meat

The meat trade is now established on well defined principles, and four small slaughterhouses are in regular use, which are adequate for the purposes of the trade. The following tabular statement indicates the number of animals slaughtered, and carcasses and offal condemned. Only top quality animals are slaughtered which accounts for the relatively small amount of meat condemned.



**Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part**

	Cattle ex- cluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	365	4	6	1316	52
Number inspected	365	4	6	1316	52
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	7	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	48	—	—	8	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	13.1	—	—	1.14	7.7
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	1	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.74	—	16.6	—	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

### C. Other Foods

The preparation, storage and handling of foodstuffs is, of course, now intimately associated with the Food Hygiene Regulations and with these improved powers it will be possible to ask for higher standards of food handling. These important Regulations came into full operation during the year, and work on making a complete inspection of all food shops in the area is well in hand. It is pleasing to record that we are being well received by local shopkeepers, who, on the whole, are proving most co-operative. A detailed report on the implication of these Regulations will be submitted when inspections are completed.

Ice cream is not manufactured in your area, and is largely sold in a pre-packed condition, which is the most satisfactory way of handling this commodity.

The number and type of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is given below :—

Prepacked Ice Cream	...	...	47
Preserved Foods	...	...	15
Fried Fish	...	...	15

As a result of general food inspection, the following foodstuffs have been condemned :—

Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	...	450 tins
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	...	53 pkts.
Bacon and Ham	...	261 lbs.
Sausage	...	42 lbs.
Pressed beef, etc	...	183 lbs.
Tongue	...	96½ lbs.
Jam, etc.	...	28 lbs.
Fruit, etc.	...	24 jars
Dried fruit	...	18 lbs.
Cheese	...	36 lbs.
Flour, oatmeal, etc.	...	23 lbs.
Cake	...	60½ lbs.
Fats	...	11¾ lbs.
Fish	...	70 lbs

### D. Adulteration

During the year 31 samples of foodstuffs were submitted to the Public Analyst, all of which were of genuine quality.

### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOL

Attendance figures given below indicate the use made of facilities provided by the Public Baths :—

	1955	1956
General Public	70710	68450
Use of Slipper Baths	1838	2312
Brine Baths	112	44
Private Sessions	2015	2050
Foam Baths	10	4

In view of the disappointing summer, attendances were well maintained, and there is no doubt that the Baths provide healthy recreation which is appreciated by the general public. The water is treated in high pressure filters with the addition of soda, alum and chlorine.

## **AIR POLLUTION**

In keeping with modern trend of thought this heading now replaces the term "smoke abatement" which has been used for many years. Originally, the term was used to denote pollution by black smoke caused by wasteful, inefficient use of cheap coal. For some years the position has been changing and due to the scarcity and cost of coal, greater combustion efficiencies are being achieved. More coal is being burned in pulverised form with a resulting decrease in smoke and an increase in dust and grit emissions. The trouble is further aggravated by the fact that boiler plants of this kind tend to get bigger and unless efficient dust and grit arrestors are installed considerable nuisance is caused. The larger plants are also responsible for a concentration of sulphur emissions for which at the moment there is no practicable remedy. This evil should be considered more seriously than seems to be the general intention.

However, there is reason for some optimism as public opinion is now much better informed on the subject and parts of the Clean Air Act are in force. In connection with this Act it might be advisable to express a word of caution. Reduction of air pollution is a long term policy and on the domestic side as solid fuel will chiefly be used for heating purposes the making of smoke control areas will depend on the quantity of smokeless fuel available. At present the supply is limited which, of course, limits extension of these areas. On the industrial side there is an exemption period for the fixing of suitable preventive appliances, so that progress will not be spectacular.

Concerning your own area, air pollution is of the utmost importance especially in the Belasis Lane area. Considerable attention is given to the problem and monthly reports are made to the Public Health Committee. Data is collected by 11 standard deposit gauges and 6 lead peroxide instruments, and records are given divided into industrial, semi-industrial, and residential areas. Pollution in the industrial area is high but the residential area is much the same as any ordinary town. In fact, the figures compare favourably with most other districts in the Tees-side area.

Enquiries concerning the Chiltons Lane area have continued but no evidence can be found to implicate any particular source of nuisance and results from 2 deposit gauges and 2 sulphur gauges are not substantially different from those

in residential areas. These enquiries are serving a useful purpose as certain suspected nearby plants are being carefully examined and the firm also are making investigations.

Credit should be given where due, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge the co-operation by firms concerned in making real efforts at great cost to reduce existing emissions and also installing costly equipment to prevent emissions from new plants. A friendly spirit and mutual understanding is much more useful than invoking any legal powers.

The following is the usual list of the principal sources of emissions with notes thereon :—

- (1) **Pulverised Fuel Boilers.** A change has taken place on this plant as the last of 4 new boilers is in use and consequently 6 small old boilers have been shut down. More coal is being burnt but gases on the new boilers are being treated by a dry method, that is, cyclones followed by electrostatic precipitators, and finally discharged from 300 ft. high chimneys. This change may be responsible for the reduced deposits at Crawfords Shop.
- (2) **Cement Works.** Control of dust emission from this source has been closely watched and a precipitator overhauled to give greater efficiency.
- (3) **Coke Ovens Plant.** The rebuilding programme has continued but there is a limit to the reduction of emissions from this process.
- (4) **Water Gas Plant.** This plant is in much the same category as coke ovens and although cyclones are being modified there is a limit so far as reducing emissions is concerned.
- (5) **C.C.F. Plant.** This plant is commonly believed to be a source of dust emission but, in fairness, I have not been able to find any evidence to support this view. However, alterations are proposed and a new plant is being erected some distance from the existing plant and assurances have been given that emissions will be reduced by cyclones, scrubbers and new methods in the manufacturing process. Dust from the grinding mills has been completely eliminated by the fitting of bag type filters at a cost of some £10,000.
- (6) **Nitro-Chalk Plant.** There have been no complaints regarding this plant.
- (7) **Anhydrite Dust.** Plans for greatly improving conditions on the crushing and loading plants are almost completed and the work should be carried out in the following year.



- (8) **Amines Plant.** Emissions from this plant cause an objectionable smell and infrequently it has been necessary to contact the plant management with my department and the management whereby we contact them when any emission is noticed and immediate action is taken to ascertain the source of trouble. This is one instance of the good relationship which exists between my department and the firm concerned.
- (9) **Sulphuric Acid Plant.** There has been no serious nuisance from this source and similar arrangements referred to above exist regarding this plant also.
- (10) **Paint Pigment Process.** Acid fumes are emitted from this plant and methods to improve matters are being actively considered. A wash tower is to be rebuilt, new fans put in, new electrostatic precipitators with 50% increased capacity installed, and a new 200 ft. high brick stack of hollow construction is to be erected. This programme will take about 2 years to complete and will cost approximately £118,000.
- (11) **Electricity Power Station.** The new power station has been most satisfactory with only a light haze from the two 350 ft. high stacks. The older station occasionally emits black smoke which is a sign that the boilers are being overloaded.

**STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES**  
**STATEMENT OF THE TOTALS AND MONTHLY**  
**AVERAGES FOR THE YEARS 1947-1956.**

Site of Gauge	No. of months	Year	Total Solids Collected (Tons per sq. Mile)		Rainfall (Inches)	
			Total	Average	Total	Average
INDUSTRIAL						
Crawford's Shop	4	1947	1039.89	259.77	4.665	1.166
	12	1948	2628.57	219.05	19.438	1.62
	12	1949	1896.49	158.04	14.096	1.17
	11	1950	1615.49	146.86	24.590	2.23
	10	1951	1843.10	184.54	24.79	2.25
	11	1952	1304.99	118.63	16.155	1.468
	9	1953	1300.72	144.52	9.637	1.07
	11	1954	1673.82	152.16	20.40	1.85
	10	1955	1316.24	131.62	13.47	1.34
	12	1956	1480.48	123.37	20.39	1.69
Council Offices	3	1947	226.21	88.73	4.093	1.364
	12	1948	1170.73	97.56	19.688	1.64
	12	1949	1127.76	82.06	14.531	1.21
	11	1950	918.16	83.47	24.238	2.2
	11	1951	951.92	86.54	27.585	2.5
	10	1952	750.58	75.05	12.403	1.24
	12	1953	1013.84	84.49	15.353	1.28
	11	1954	855.12	77.73	24.33	2.21
	12	1955	961.87	80.15	16.74	1.39
	12	1956	970.92	80.91	21.31	1.77

# STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES—(contd.)

Site of Gauge	No. of Months	Year	Total Solids Collected (Tons per sq. Mile)		Rainfall (Inches)	
			Total	Average	Total	Average
The Vicarage	10	1949	733.51	73.35	14.097	1.4
	12	1950	1001.95	83.49	26.313	2.2
	12	1951	988.04	82.34	27.403	2.28
	12	1952	904.76	75.39	21.366	1.78
	12	1953	1105.73	92.14	16.738	1.39
	12	1954	1141.87	95.15	24.05	2.0
	12	1955	1170.13	97.51	16.53	1.37
	12	1956	1041.65	86.8	21.80	1.82
SEMI-INDUSTRIAL						
23 Seaton Terrace	4	1947	287.20	71.8	5.479	1.369
	12	1948	849.67	70.8	21.283	1.773
	12	1949	524.41	43.7	14.381	1.2
	12	1950	555.63	46.3	25.011	2.08
	11	1951	565.01	51.36	22.697	2.06
	12	1952	676.27	56.35	19.876	1.656
	12	1953	619.12	51.6	15.353	1.28
	12	1954	721.51	60.12	22.26	1.85
	12	1955	568.91	47.40	15.41	1.28
	12	1956	566.51	47.20	21.55	1.79
19 Windermere Avenue	6	1955	123.59	20.59	8.38	1.39
	12	1956	287.78	23.98	22.45	1.87
35 Tibbersley Avenue	6	1955	108.57	18.09	8.23	1.37
	12	1956	327.46	27.28	22.92	1.91
RESIDENTIAL						
32 Malvern Road	10	1948	117.29	11.73	18.040	1.804
	12	1949	108.67	9.05	16.148	1.34
	12	1950	128.71	10.72	29.423	2.45
	11	1951	146.38	13.3	32.34	2.69
	12	1952	132.95	11.08	23.6	2.0
	12	1953	118.67	9.89	19.77	1.65
	12	1954	161.28	13.44	27.33	2.27
	10	1955	127.92	12.79	15.69	1.56
	12	1956	162.35	13.53	22.59	1.88
Field 23, N.E. Billingham Station	10	1950	109.79	10.97	18.450	1.84
	11	1951	136.77	12.43	22.13	1.84
	12	1952	175.49	14.62	17.955	1.5
	10	1953	131.33	13.13	11.07	1.1
	8	1954	109.14	13.64	9.48	1.18
	12	1955	182.21	15.18	13.80	1.15
	10	1956	181.47	18.14	18.56	1.85
R.C. Church, Grosvenor Rd.	12	1954	128.39	10.69	25.16	2.09
	12	1955	119.76	9.98	18.24	1.52
	12	1956	145.56	12.13	23.58	1.96
The Hostel, Melrose Ave.	5	1954	56.43	11.28	13.97	2.79
	11	1955	124.02	11.27	16.02	1.45
	12	1956	181.62	15.13	21.43	1.78
26 Cornwall Cres.	5	1954	90.60	18.12	14.43	2.88
	12	1955	201.87	16.82	18.07	1.50
	12	1956	303.7	25.3	23.72	1.97

# WIND RECORDS—S.W. WIND

Year	No. of months	Total %age	Monthly %age
1949	12	420.0	35.0
1950	12	390.0	32.5
1951	12	446.4	37.2
1952	12	440.3	36.7
1953	12	478.4	39.9
1954	12	459.72	38.31
1955	12	273.2	22.76
1956	12	270.2	22.5

## LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

### STATEMENT OF THE TOTALS AND MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR THE YEARS 1949-1956

Site of Instrument	No. of months	Year	Expressed as SO <sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. cms.	
			Total	Average
(INDUSTRIAL)				
Council Offices	10	1949	70.656	7.065
	12	1950	104.244	8.687
	12	1951	88.008	7.334
	12	1952	62.852	5.237
	12	1953	54.691	4.557
	12	1954	123.27	10.27
	12	1955	131.20	10.93
	12	1956	142.17	11.847
(SEMI-INDUSTRIAL)				
19 Windermere Av.	6	1955	6.02	1.00
	12	1956	17.30	1.441
35 Tibbersley Av.	6	1955	7.79	1.29
	12	1956	20.275	1.689
(RESIDENTIAL)				
Field 23, N.E. Billingham Station	12	1950	11.136	0.928
	12	1951	11.706	0.9755
	12	1952	9.399	0.783
	12	1953	9.507	0.792
	10	1954	12.179	1.217
	12	1955	14.307	1.192
	12	1956	15.61	1.30
R.C. Church, Grosvenor Road	12	1954	10.261	0.855
	12	1955	11.596	0.966
	12	1956	10.857	0.905
The Hostel, Melrose Avenue	4	1954	6.78	1.69
	12	1955	18.965	1.580
	12	1956	21.77	1.814



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Routine enquiries have been made into 44 cases of infectious diseases and houses disinfected where necessary. Library books removed from infected houses have been disinfected before return to the library. Disinfectant is supplied free on application at various premises in the area.

## VERMINOUS PREMISES

Complaints concerning 46 verminous premises related to 39 Council and 7 private houses. The principal cause for complaint was due to clover mite infestations on the new housing estates. The normal insecticide is not very effective but a new material has given a limited measure of control.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The joint services of a Rodent Operator with a neighbouring authority still continues and is sufficient for our requirements at reasonable cost. The work consists of making enquiries into complaints received, survey of possible infestations, and treating sewers at appropriate intervals.

The following is a summary of work carried out :—

				1955	1956
Premises visited	...	...	...	203	201
Inspections made	...	...	...	209	206
Treatment visits	...	...	...	213	355
Premises treated	...	...	...	43	60
Major infestations found (rats)	...			—	—
Minor infestations found (rats)	...			36	48
Serious infestations found (mice)	...			2	—
Sewer treatments	...	...	...	2	2
Manholes prebaited	...	...		279	320
Manhole poison takes	...	...		15	16

# ANNUAL REPORT

## ON REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

### FOR THE YEAR 1956/57

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my Twenty-sixth Annual Report on the collection and disposal of household refuse for the year ended 31st March, 1957. The report is prepared on the usual lines and a separate report on salvage of waste materials is attached hereto.

Emptying dust bins is a mundane job and like the butcher, the baker (but not the candlestick maker in this atomic age) it is very necessary. Regular calls must be made so that the service is reliable and unobtrusive. We try to maintain this standard, and although Bank Holidays, bad weather conditions and labour problems make difficulties, broadly speaking a weekly collection has been given. I would like to acknowledge the helpful co-operation of the foreman and the most willing way in which the men have worked particularly in times of difficulty.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. RUSHWORTH,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

### MANUAL LABOUR

The number of men employed and the nature of their employment is as follows :—

Foreman	...	...	...	...	1
Mechanic	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse collection and the salvage of waste materials	...	...	...	...	19
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	...	1
Drivers	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/> 27 <hr/>

These days, automation is generally considered to be the answer to greater output and to relieve manual labour. However, no machine has yet been invented which will fetch, carry

and empty a dust bin, so that we are entirely dependent on manual labour. During the year this has been a constant problem; we seem to have been 2 or 3 men short most of the time, with men coming and going, a position which must be accepted when other jobs with plenty of overtime are available. Information concerning sick pay and absenteeism is given in the following table. Sick pay shows a small reduction but absenteeism has increased :—

Sick Pay		Absence
Days	Amount	Days
526	£539 18 11	100
(441)	(£557 6 6)	(47)

Wages account for 78.0% of the gross cost of the service.

### VEHICLES

The employment of a motor mechanic has proved of inestimable value not only in preventive maintenance but to help out in many other ways. Various details concerning machines are given in the usual tables. Regarding running costs it is of interest to note the low cost of fuel for diesel engines compared with petrol engines.

### RELIABILITY

Vehicle	Possible No. of hours	No. of hours lost for repairs	Percentage of hours worked
No. 1	2257 (2337)	133 (43)	94.1 (98.2)
No. 4	1398 (1593)	162 (91)	88.4 (94.3)
No. 5	1875 (1978)	142 (96)	92.4 (95.2)
No. 6	2218 (2143)	188 (123)	91.5 (94.3)
No. 7	2251 (2323)	132 (25)	94.1 (98.9)
Angle-Dozer	678	40	94.1

# RUNNING COSTS

Vehicle	Total Cost	Driver's Wages	Insurances and Licences	Fuel and Oil	Maintenance and Repairs	Equipment Etc.
No. 1 (Diesel)	796 16 11 (799 4 10)	464 6 5 (492 8 2)	90 7 10 (102 2 8)	142 12 8 (153 14 11)	99 10 0 (36 14 6)	..... 7) (14 4 7)
No. 4	585 12 5 (605 10 11)	267 5 0 (247 14 7)	51 14 7 (54 0 1)	135 15 1 (146 8 4)	130 17 9 (143 3 3)	..... (14 4 8)
No. 5	688 9 4 (777 5 4)	397 1 9 (406 1 8)	46 13 11 (54 5 1)	141 9 4 (156 18 2)	103 4 4 (145 15 10)	..... (14 4 7)
No. 6	1077 2 4 (924 9 2)	501 12 6 (411 14 10)	72 15 1 (82 13 7)	245 3 2 (244 12 1)	257 11 7 (171 4 1)	..... 7) (14 4 7)
No. 7	1094 18 5 (919 12 2)	542 12 8 (489 6 1)	82 8 2 (94 4 0)	263 3 1 (232 8 2)	206 14 6 (89 9 2)	..... 7) (14 4 7)
Muledozer 1955/56	(540 15 11)	(293 15 9)	(6 4 7)	(76 15 6)	(149 2 4)	(14 17 9)
Angledozer (Diesel) (11 months)	303 12 10	204 5 9	8 8 9	25 16 3	65 2 1	.....

# NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF LOADS REMOVED AND MILES PER LOAD AND FUEL CONSUMPTION

Vehicle	No. of Load	Weight per Load	Total Weight	Mile-age	Fuel	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Load
Salvage		T. C.	TONS 200 (229)		GALLS		
No. 1	490 (494)	4 0 (4 0)	1960 (1976)	4516 (4659)	716 (820)	6.3 (5.68)	9.2 (9.4)
No. 4	410 (430)	1 0 (1 0)	410 (430)	4056 (4395)	612 (700)	6.6 (6.3)	9.9 (10.2)
No. 5	545 (543)	1 0 (1 0)	545 (543)	5122 (5316)	633 (799)	8.1 (6.6)	9.4 (9.8)
No. 6	507 (536)	3 0 (3 0)	1521 (1608)	4782 (4682)	1157 (1240)	4.1 (3.8)	9.4 (8.7)
No. 7	658 (612)	3 0 (3 0)	1974 (1836)	5758 (5563)	1224 (1200)	4.7 (4.6)	8.7 (9.0)
	2610 (2615)		6610 (6622)	24234 (24615)	4342 (4759)		

Total mileage run is slightly less than the previous year.

## REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

This has continued on established lines with emphasis on a weekly collection so far as possible. For all practical purposes this has been maintained except for a period of considerable sickness. A regular collection of shop refuse is given and an increased number of bins, for which there is a charge, has been emptied.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL

All refuse is disposed of in a disused sand and gravel quarry at Wolviston. Tipping has proceeded in the normal way on controlled lines. This is one aspect of our work where mechanical means can be used. During the year a bulldozer was replaced by a crawler tractor with a diesel engine with a consequent saving in fuel and increase in efficiency. With a view to making provision for future tipping space tentative enquiries have been made regarding a site which would last for a number of years.

## NUMBER AND TYPE OF RECEPTACLES

Dust Bins	...	...	...	8,548
Privies	...	...	...	33
Ashpits	...	...	...	4

## COST

A copy of the Public Cleansing Costing Return supplied to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is attached hereto. Compared with 1955/56 total net cost is increased by £645, which is reasonable taking into consideration the extra houses and a reduction in income from salvage due to the paper situation.

With the exception of cost per ton, which is adversely affected as tonnage is calculated on an estimated basis which is less than last year, unit costs remain almost stationary. Net cost per 1,000 population at £544 is only £8 more and net cost per 1,000 premises at £1,709 is exactly the same. At a time when most commodities and services are increasing in cost it is satisfactory to give a good service at no extra cost.



# APPENDIX I

## PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN.

Item	Particulars 1	Coll'tion 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4	%age 5
	<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT.</b>	£	£	£	
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE :				
	(i) Labour ... ..	8,524	1,752	10,276	63
	(ii) Transport ... ..	5,129	695	5,824	36
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings ... ..	115	87	202	1
	(iv) Other items ... ..	—	—	—	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure ... ..	13,768	2,534	16,302	100
2	GROSS INCOME ... ..	169	1,733	1,902	—
3	NET COST ... ..	13,599	801	14,400	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
	<b>UNIT COSTS.</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only ... ..	25 9	5 4	31 1	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only ... ..	15 6	2 1	17 7	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ... ..	41 2	2 5	43 7	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population ... ..	514	30	544	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises ... ..	1,614	95	1,709	
	<b>OPERATIONAL STATISTICS</b>				
10	Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ... ..			10,668 acres.	
11	Population at 30th June, 1956 ... ..			26,480 persons	
12	Total refuse collected (tons) Estimated ... ..			6,610 tons.	
13	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day ... ..			13.7 cwts	
14	Number of premises from which refuse is collected ... ..			8,424 premises.	
15	Premises from which collections are made at least one weekly ... ..			100%	
16	Average haul, single journey to final disposal point (including nil miles by secondary transport) ... ..			2½ miles.	
17	Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection ... ..			Nil %	
18	Total refuse disposed of (of which nil tons were disposed of for other local authorities) ... ..			6,610 tons.	
19	Method of disposal :				
	Controlled tipping ... ..			100%.	
20	Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage:			Income (included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected
	<b>Salvage :</b>			£	tons
	(a) Raw Kitchen Waste ... ..			—	—
	(b) Scrap Metal ... ..			12	3
	(c) Waste Paper ... ..			1575	195
	(d) Other Salvage ... ..			54	2
				1641	200
21	<b>Trade Refuse :</b> ... ..			170	85





**For the year ended the 31st March, 1957.**

The above is a statement of expenditure and income for the collection of waste materials for the year ended 31st March, 1957, with the previous year's figures given for comparison.

A. H. RUSHWORTH,

Senior Public Health Inspector.





